

The Tech.

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MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS



The Tech caught some of the action in Building 10, as this year's UROC candidates and their supporters scrounge pennies from passers-by for their coffers. As of 5pm Thursday, the contestants stood as follows: Dave DeBronkart, \$261.81; Crud the Spud, \$245.83; The Great Court Jester, \$232.71; Ugleon, \$191.98; Mr. Natural, \$158.38; Oded, \$122.69; Hermann Q. Witherspoon, \$46.85; and Richard Milhouse Nixon, \$54.13; and Prof. Brown (7.05), \$23.69. This year's totals are well above last year's record-breaking totals.

Photo by Dave Tennenbaum

Final publication near for statistical profile

By Paul Schindler

The decision has been made to publish the *Factual Profile of MIT*. The only thing preventing immediate publication is final editing and decisions on the printing methods to be used.

Constantine Simonides and John Wynne, Institute Vice Presidents, and Professor of Mathematics Kenneth Hoffman, former head of the Commission on MIT Education, confirmed that "it's just a matter of implementation" after a meeting Wednesday, in which some final editing decisions were made. According to Hoffman, "At this point, some professional and semi-professional people are called in to assist with final editing before publication. It's hard to say how long it will be before publication."

The study was commissioned by the Commission on MIT Education, and was primarily researched by Commission staffer Wayne Stuart, who also did some analysis. Although the document contained little new information, it was the first comprehensive gathering of a large amount of statistical information on the diverse operations of the Institute.

The *Profile* was intended for use in Commission deliberation, but it quickly became a monumental work. And in the end it was not complete until well after the issuance of the Commission's final recommendations.

There is only one major deletion of information which appeared in the draft copy of the report: faculty salary figures by school. The information was issued to Stuart in confidence and was inadvertently included and published in *The Tech* (May 11, 1971) (See also May 21, 1971). This information is discretionary, and officials feel its wide release would be detrimental. In addition, there were some questions concerning comparisons Stuart made of financial data which had differing bases. There were edited for greater accuracy. All changes made will be offered to *The Tech* for analysis as quickly as they are finalized.

Although they are cooperating with the press on eventual analysis, officials are in no hurry to issue the report. Said one, "We are more concerned with the future than the past."

Circulation of the report will probably reach 100-200. According to Simonides, "This is not a closed item," but, "there is not widespread interest in this. It's primarily a reference work."

Hoffman and Simonides both cautioned against indiscriminate use of the *Profile*, pointing out that the information it contains is already dated to a degree. They also noted that the title is merely a working name, and may be changed upon official release.

Bombing remains unsolved

By Lee Giguere

Damage from the still-unsolved bombing of the Hermann Building three weeks ago has been almost completely rectified, but the FBI, conducting the investigation, refuses to make any statement about its findings.

According to William Dickson, Director of Physical Plant, renovations on the fourth floor of the building are nearly complete with the exception of the ladies' room in which the bomb exploded.

The Boston FBI office, when called by *The Tech*, would only state that its investigations are "confidential." Further, the office refused to comment on reports printed in the *Globe* attributed to "investigators."

According to James Culliton, Assistant to the Vice President for Administration and Personnel, who has been in contact with the Campus Patrol concerning the bombing, "no good leads" have been turned up, other than the letter from the Proud Eagle Tribe, which claimed responsibility for the bombing. (Last year, the same group claimed that it bombed Harvard's Center for Interna-

tional Affairs, but that bombing has never been solved.) Culliton said that "no lab analysis has come back" on the bomb itself, admitting that the administration has "heard nothing" from the FBI about its investigation. FBI agents have been interviewing residents of Westgate, an MIT apartment building for married students, and of 100 Memorial Drive, both buildings close to the Hermann building, in addition to workers in the building itself.

Concerning the cost of the bomb damage, Dickson reported that there "was no reason to deviate from the first estimate of \$35,000." The costs of renovation, he said, would go up to at least that figure and "could run higher." A large part of the total has been consumed by charges for physical plant employees working on clean-up.

The lavatory, Dickson explained, was "a total loss," with all its finish material and fixtures requiring replacement, and the floor requiring a re-covering. He also noted that physical plant would take advantage of the renovations to modify the room, which was originally a men's

lavatory.

Another three to four weeks will be required to complete the work on the lavatory, according to Dickson. He added that the work would be done "as economically as possible," and expected to have sketches made and bids taken, with the entire job to be done by one firm.

"Significant damage" was also done to a major cold air duct which serviced the floor. During its re-construction, Dickson explained that the building was kept comfortable by using the hot air ducts for air conditioning.

MIT scrutinizes Yale plan

By Ken Knyf

MIT has long had a progressive, effective loan program. Nevertheless, with the spiralling tuition costs faced by students, every institution of higher education has been forced to consider new methods of financing that education. One of the more interesting plans, the Tuition Postponement Option, was developed by Yale University and is currently being scrutinized by MIT for possible improvements to its own loan program.

Under the Yale plan, each student may defer payment of from \$300 to \$800 a year until after he graduates. Upon graduation he begins paying .4% of his adjusted yearly income for each \$1000 he has deferred. This rate continues until the graduating class has repaid Yale for the full amount postponed by the class as a whole plus interest or until the individual has repaid 150% of the amount he borrowed plus interest on that 150% or until 35 years have elapsed since graduation. If though, the class is released from its annual payments before the individual has repaid the premium on his loan, he must continue payment until that premium is covered.

The objective of this is to allow the students to charge their education against future earnings. This same goal is accomplished by conventional loan programs, but Yale feels their plan is an improvement for two main reasons. First, repayment is based on the actual level of future earnings as well as the amount borrowed instead of just on the level of indebtedness. Thus students who

get low-paying jobs will pay less than those with high-paying jobs. Second as the amount of a student's debt rises, his risk of being in serious trouble later in life also rises. Under the Tuition Postponement option, most of this risk is transferred to the university and cancelled out by that wonder of probability theory, the law of large numbers. That is to say, while it is risky for an individual student to expect an "average" income, the university can expect that the average income of a graduating class will be close to the average predictable from past experience.

Another interesting aspect of the Yale plan, which is by no means unique to a group repayment plan, is the long repayment period, which, of course, translates into low yearly premiums. By stretching out the repayment period, one also allows the student to pay off a substantial amount of his education bill during his highest earning years, when he should feel it least. Moreover, there has been some worry among colleges about what level of yearly payments graduates will be willing or able to bear. By extending the repayment period one allows the student to finance a larger part of his tuition without reaching that critical level.

Directly related to this fact is the importance of the student's credit rating in outside financial circles. One problem with conventional loans is that the repayment period must be kept fairly short so the money can be re-loaned to new students. Since the

University is assuming the risk for the graduating class as a whole, the Yale Plan allows the participants to use the credit rating of the university to procure loans from outside sources that would not be available to individual students. This has the effect of increasing the pool of resources available for loans and lengthening the turnover time required to keep the same level of funds available each year for loans.

Commenting on the Yale plan, Mr. Jack Frailey of the MIT Financial Aid Office stated that MIT has been very interested in it but is concerned about a few of its aspects. Probably the most important of these is participation. The plan was instituted at Yale to help students meet a scheduled tuition rise and was the only new financial aid available to the Yale community. About half of Yale's 4600 undergraduate students were classified as "needy" before the tuition increase. Yet only about 1000 of them have chosen to participate in the Tuition Postponement option so far. Of this 1000, some were not among the 2000 or so "needy." So the question must arise, "Why did so many choose not to participate?"

To investigate this point further, the Ford Foundation did an eleven-school survey and found that the majority of students prefer the traditional individual loan system to the group repayment plan. In particular, at MIT, they found that three out of four students did not want to participate in such a plan.

(Please turn to page 2)

Coop readies election for student directors

Coop manager Harold Davis urges all student members to vote now for student directors, to insure representation on the Board of Directors for themselves and their schools. MIT students, in particular, are urged to vote because no MIT student has petitioned to be elected.

Ballots were mailed Saturday to the current addresses of all student members, as shown in Coop records. Mr. Davis emphasized that they made every effort to ensure that a ballot reached every member, checking student directories for new addresses. However, those who have not received a ballot can pick one up at the cashier's desk in any Coop store.

The stockholders nominated eleven directors to fill the eleven spaces on the Board; five other student members have presented petitions, with 100 members' signatures, and so are on the ballot. Election is by a complicated system of proportional rep-

resentation, based on the Cambridge city council's system. The eleven highest vote-getters will be elected, regardless of school. The nominations were originally made by the stockholders according to school, in proportion to the number of student members. Petitioners, however, come in at random, so the final board may be unbalanced.

To insure impartiality in the election, the Coop management will not handle the ballots at all. Instead, they will be directly mailed to the Cambridge Trust Company which will check them for validity. From there, Harvard Professor Bossert will run the ballots through the Harvard Computing Center, since the election procedures are so complicated. This is to help minority representation, since one needs only 11% plus one of the vote to be elected. With approximately 17,000 student members, less than 2000 votes would be necessary even if every member votes.



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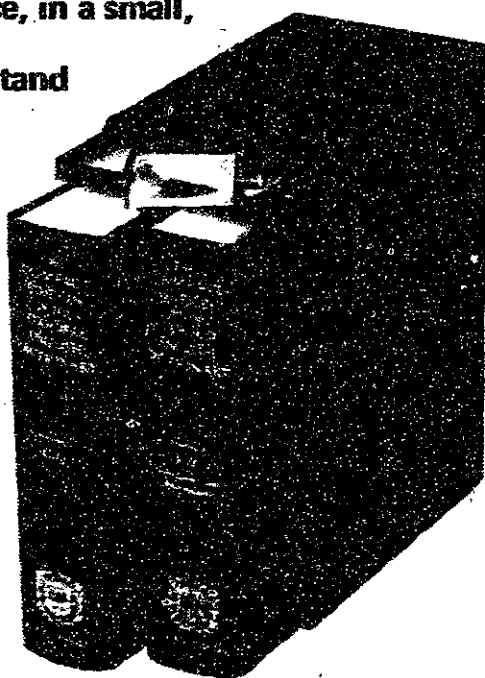
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Coop

Faculty interaction sought

By Ken Vaca

The recently-formed Committee on Student-Faculty Relations is readying plans to set up new affiliations between members of faculty and living groups.

The committee, headed by Bob Eccles of Phi Gamma Delta met Friday, October 8, with Dean for Student Affairs Daniel Nyhart to make preliminary plans for informing members of the faculty of their idea. The purpose of the plan is to set up a

structure which would make it easier for the faculty to contact students, by having faculty members affiliate with specific living groups. It would be completely voluntary.

Letters with response forms will be sent to all members of the faculty. It was emphasized that an affiliation would require only four to six hours per month. This might entail two dinners and another group function.

Faculty members who gave a positive response would then be approached by members of individual living groups. The procedure could conceivably resemble freshman rushing. The committee hopes for a positive response of about ten percent.

It was generally agreed that the plan had great potential for bringing students and faculty closer together. When it was brought up before the Inter-Fraternity Council a month ago, it received a good response. Chancellor Gray and Deans Sizer and Nyhart all expressed approval of the idea.

The committee felt that there has been a need and a desire for such faculty-living group associations all along; people just need an excuse to get going. In some cases, these affiliations have already been formed. Professor Curtis Powell, who is with Phi Gamma Delta, thought this new system would be superior to the one where chapter advisors were sometimes picked by a house corporation or board of trustees.

The committee's plan may become reality anywhere from two weeks from now to the beginning of next semester. The only doubt expressed was whether the students can get up the momentum to carry the plan through.

Nomcom to fill posts on faculty committees

By Larry Dagate

Openings on this year's student-faculty committees will be filled next week, with the Nominations Committee of the Undergraduate Association interviewing all students who wish to be considered.

Bob Longair, Nomcom Chairman, explained that usually some committees are over-subscribed for candidates while some remain without students for the entire year due to lack of interest. When many students asked to be placed on a committee, Longair noted that this was good since it provides for a better qualified student, and one more representative of the student body. This fall it is expected that three committees will be popular among the students: "Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects," "Harvard-MIT Medical School," and "Committee on Preprofessional Advising and Education."

Other committees which are seeking active student representation are: Community Service Fund Board, Compton Seminar, Congressional Legislation and Campus Disorder, Evaluation of Freshmen Performance (Freshmen only), Committee on Stu-

dent Environment, Special Laboratories, Visual Arts, and the Task Force on Equal Opportunity.

Interviews for these committees will be held Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week beginning at 7 pm in Room 400 of the Student Center. Longair said that it is essential that interested students check on the purposes and functions of the committees and perhaps talk to a faculty member sitting on the committee. A list of present committee members can be obtained from Evelyn Reiser, secretary in the Undergraduate Association Office.

Tuition postponement seen as aid alternative

(Continued from page 1)

Another important drawback of the plan is the cost of administration. To determine the semi-annual charges, each participant's income tax form must be reviewed. Yale presently estimates this job will require twenty full-time employees or an extra cost of approximately \$250 thousand each year. Thus a substantial amount of money that would otherwise be available for financial aid will now be spent on administration.

While MIT is continuing to study the TPO plan in detail,

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS will have a representative on campus November 12 to speak with students interested in its programs. Students of all disciplines are encouraged to make appointments through the placement office.

some possible improvements to the present loan program have already been suggested by it. One aspect of the plan which is very appealing to the financial aid department is extension of the repayment periods on MIT loans. Another plan under consideration uses a series of standard earning schedules with matching repayment schedules, from which the graduate would choose the schedule most similar to his own. Thus repayment could be matched to income without the great administrative cost. A review board would also be set up to consider special cases of people forced off their repayment schedule by other commitments, such as family, or unforeseeable problems such as poor health or poor job markets. This would help eliminate the risk of financing an education.

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D-Labs proving hard to cut

By Joe Kashi

Charles Stark Draper wants the guidance labs, named after him, to remain part of MIT. So does the Department of Defense, which once provided a large part of the D-Labs' budget.

MIT, despite the severe financial difficulties that will result from the divestment of the labs, remains publicly committed to the gradual severing of all ties between the 40-year-old lab and the Institute.

Both Presidents Howard Johnson and Jerome Wiesner had expected to complete the break by July, 1971. The general slump of the American economy and bargaining pressure from the Department of Defense has forced MIT to expect retention of the labs beyond July 1972. Should MIT spin-off the labs now, without adequate capital funds to continue present projects, the labs would fold. The Institute, already pressed by a three million dollar per year deficit, would lose up to thirty million more over the next several years.

Until 1969, the labs, then known as the Instrumentation Laboratory, were a respected division of MIT, and famous primarily for its pioneering work during the first Apollo moon landing several months earlier. During the November Actions (1969), militants from several Boston schools converged on the labs, with the avowed aim of ending "war research" through any means necessary.

Focus of protest

The pall of violence underlying the frenetic discussions about the future of the labs turned attention away from the attitudes of the D-lab engineers and technicians about defense research and their relationship with MIT. Throughout the tumultuous Spring of 1970, which culminated with Kent State, specially appointed committees tried to define what research the labs could do and whether it was proper to develop weaponry or weapons components on an academic campus. During a faculty meeting that resembled a daytime TV melodrama, President Johnson announced that these efforts and other attempts to convert the labs to predominantly non-military areas had failed. The labs were to be divested as soon as possible.

A year and a half later, student protest has essentially vanished; the labs are forgotten, though still an "independent division of MIT" for the indeterminate future. Defense research continues as though a year of protest had never oc-

curred. The only visible change has been the renaming of the Instrumentation Labs as the Charles Stark Draper labs, in honor of the lab's founder. Draper was demoted as titular head of the labs by Johnson to appease proponents of conversion to civilian research. Draper, however, commands wide respect throughout the Institute and retained operational direction of the labs that bear his name.

No visible change

"Doc" Draper, speaking in an office wall-papered with civilian and military commendations, said that he motivated no visible changes in the labs or in the attitudes of the workers since MIT decided to spin-off the labs.



"The people who work here have known what was happening before the defense research controversy began. We have sixteen hundred staff working here now, and hardly anyone has left because of second thoughts or changed their opinion about the propriety and need for this kind of R and D."

"Most of the people working here are doing the things they want to do," said D-lab Vice-President Robert Duffy, "because they think it's important. And also, because we're good at it. However, we've tried really hard to expand into the commercial applications of guidance technology such as the inertial guidance systems on the 747 and into other transportation. As a matter of fact, in two years, we've increased our commercial contracts by a factor of six." (At present, the labs have about three million dollars per year in commercial, non-government research. Much of the remaining forty-four million dollars comes from NASA.)

Although the labs have tried hard to attract non-defense research, they have been relatively unsuccessful. This has made divestment certain, but has also produced a great deal of ambiguity over the lab's future.

"Doc" Draper maintains that "it's hard to say what it will look like after a complete spin-

off. We're working toward becoming a non-corporation. But that takes a lot of money to set up services now offered by MIT. Another question is how MIT can still receive overhead money it needs from DOD for the next few years. The Defense Department is asking 'If MIT does not provide the services the labs need to function after it is spun-off, on what basis can we still give MIT five or seven million a year?'"

Educational ties

Though doubt hangs over the lab's future course, both Draper and Duffy hope the labs' and their relations with MIT won't change too much. R and D teams there have always had almost unlimited freedom to pursue any aspect of guidance technology; it's unlikely that complete divestment will result in more esoteric defense research. Draper, though, considers the educational efforts of the labs very valuable to MIT and is pushing to retain them. A great number of the labs' personnel are on the Aero and Astro department faculty and are able to offer their students a "free and clear opportunity to do whatever they want" at the labs. "Our education is of a fine nature because it's practical, real-world engineering."

Starting as a laboratory of the Aero and Astro Department 40 years ago, the labs began defense research rather reluctantly during World War II, when they designed the gunsights that allowed the US Navy to gain tactical air superiority in the Pacific. The pervasive fears of the Cold War immediately following V-J Day pushed the labs into their present concentration: missile guidance.

Many D-lab technicians and engineers privately interviewed



During the first week of November, 1969, the Draper Labs were under heavy attack for their role in designing the MTRV guidance system. Two years later, work progresses as if the November Actions never occurred.

Photo by Gary DeBardi

by *The Tech* agreed with Draper and Duffy in feeling that the labs were vital to American security in a world where the Russians couldn't be trusted.

"The most destabilizing thing there is, is to appear weak... Our opposite numbers in the Soviet Union are dedicated to advancing the technology of their country in these areas. We're here to maintain the strategic balance and generate respect among potential rivals."

"The only crime we've committed is being too good. We can do things here that can't be done elsewhere and from a duty

standpoint, you feel driven to do what you do well."

"When the students were attacking the labs two years ago, they were knocking off a capability that's important in international relations."

"The students that November didn't realize that many of us are WWII veterans and think what we're doing is right and necessary. We want to stay part of MIT but are for spin-off if it allows us to do defense work. The ones who tried to shut us down didn't know what the score here is; I think they were misguided."

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NOTES

* CJAC meeting: University Investing and Corporate Responsibility" (Bowman Report). Thurs., Nov. 11, 7:30, Bush Room (10-105).

* The MIT Community Hockey League is organizing for the winter season. All athletic card holders are eligible. If you're interested, call: Phil Henshaw, x7220; Lou Johnson, x8115538; Don Bosack, x5958; or Scott Rhodes, x4048.

* Dr. John L. Mero will speak on "The Future Promise of Mining in the Ocean" on Tues., Nov. 9 at 3pm in Room 26-100. Coffee at 2:30.

* "The Selling of the Pentagon," the controversial CBS news documentary, will be shown tonight at 8pm at the Militant Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 307, Boston.

* MIT linguistics professor Noam Chomsky and editor-in-chief of Beacon Press Arnold Tovell will speak at a forum on "The Pentagon Papers" on Wed., Nov. 10 at 8pm at the First Parish Church in Cambridge, 3 Church St., Harvard Sq.

* ERC Colloquium: "Building-Sense: Teaching Architects About How Buildings Work." Edward B. Allen, Department of Architecture, MIT. Fri., Nov. 12, 12 noon Bush Room (10-105).

* Graduate or undergraduate students needed for community health project. An interdisciplinary team of law and medical students and their faculty members has been set up to develop a health service in Roxbury. Students are needed for surveys, analysis of need of faculty, location, and design. Three consecutive hours, 2 days a week are necessary. Starts Dec. 1. Call Jim King, x4523. Credit might be possible.

* BATON SOCIETY: MIT's musical honorary club, will hold its first meeting of the year on Wed., Nov. 17 at 3:15pm in the Musical Clubs office, W20-439. Anyone interested in any facet of music at MIT, organized or unorganized, is urged to attend or call X6294 or d19-730 if interested.

* The MIT Concert Band Will present a concert this Sat., Nov. 6 in Kresge Aud. at 8:30. Admission free.

IAP

Fantastic offer! Starting Nov. 15, YOU, you too, can VOLUNTEER to man the IAP information booths in the Student Center and in the Lobby of Building 7. This is a FREE all-you-need-to-know-about-IAP course - think of the opportunities to meet people and socialize! Females please apply - we are an equal opportunity, non-paying employer. To take advantage of this stupendous opportunity call the IAP Planning Office, x1973.

Students interested in the possibility of spending IAP at another school in the US, or in participating in programs of study, travel, skiing, etc. in Europe, please contact Connie Zelin, Room 1-303, x5243.

The Fahhkahatchee Environmental Study Center in Goodland, Florida, is offering a course in environmental studies that coincides with our January IAP program. Their course will include biological, ecological and environmental work, underwater photography and a look into the art and folklore of Southern Florida. The course runs from January 2-28 at a cost of \$340 which includes room and board and the cost of renting small boats. We have just found out about this course, and must have your response if you are interested by 5pm, Monday, November 8. If there is sufficient response a representative from the Fahhkahatchee Center will be at MIT on Tuesday and Thursday with a slide presentation. If you are interested, please notify Professor William Siefert at x7142.

Voting China in, US out

By Peter Peckarsky

*The line it is drawn, the curse it is cast,
The slow one now will later be fast;
As the present now will later be past;
The order is rapidly fading,
And the first one now will later be last,
For the times they are a changin'.*

The above lines were the prescient comment of that astute political commentator, Bob Dylan, on the events of last week.

On Monday night of last week the General Assembly of the United Nations decided that after 22 years in power, the regime in Peking would henceforth represent China in the United Nations. To forestall such a move, the United States engaged in a massive display of power politics. Ambassador to the UN George Bush and Secretary of State William Rogers attempted to call in every political I.O.U. owed the US by the nations we have supported economically and militarily for the last quarter century.

About the only top foreign policy advisor not sent to New York to pry loose the necessary votes to keep Chiang-Kai-Shek's government in the UN was that well-known former Harvard professor Henry Kissinger. It seems that Kissinger was in Peking negotiating with the People's Republic of China about the details of President Nixon's upcoming trip to mainland China. Apparently the members of the UN decided to take the Nixon Administration's admonitions at face value and judge the US by its deeds rather than its words. Surely the import of Kissinger's sojourn in China was lost on no one. The US was trying to have it both ways by telling its friends to stay in the bad graces of Peking while the man deemed by some the second most powerful in the world was in Peking attempting to ingratiate the US with China.

In any case, there was a good deal of cheering and dancing in the aisles when the results of the UN vote were flashed on the scoreboard on the East River. The Old Nixon emerged from his cocoon and instructed Press Secretary Ron Ziegler to let the world know that the President of the United States was displeased with this display of emotion. Sen. Barry Goldwater weighed in with the notion, from the mainstream of American political thought, that votes can be bought - and wondered how these nations to whom we have shown such largesse in terms of foreign aid had the unmitigated gall to vote against our wishes.

Tuesday night Kissinger returned from China and was dispatched early Wednesday morning to Capitol Hill where the Cooper-Church Amendment was about to be tacked onto the foreign aid bill. The amendment would have prohibited the expenditure of any funds for military purposes in Vietnam other than bringing the boys home. Henry was slightly more successful than Bush and Rogers and managed, with an assist from the President who threatened to veto the entire foreign aid bill if it contained the Cooper-Church proviso, to return to the White House with a narrow 46-45 defeat of the amendment. (Sen. Fulbright later changed his vote in order to be able to reconsider the action; the final vote was 47-44).

Thus, by late Friday afternoon it appeared the anti-war forces stood no chance of a frontal assault on Nixon's War, if they could not pass the Cooper-Church amendment which on previous occasions had sailed through the upper chamber. A number of Democratic Presidential hopefuls were faulted for being absent for the vote on Cooper-Church. Sen. McGovern's response was typical. He said that after many of years of trying to stop the war through Congressional action, it was apparent that the real power resided in the White House and he was on the campaign trail trying to get there.

As the Senate considered the final amendments to the foreign aid bill, an atmosphere of informality prevailed on the Senate floor. Senators were standing around at various points cracking jokes and otherwise passing the time until the final vote could be taken and they could leave for the weekend. Sen. Church (D-Idaho) had the floor and was just finishing telling the Senate why as a liberal he was finally taking his leave of support for foreign aid when a young man jumped to his feet in the gallery immediately opposite the presiding officer. He cried

for the Senators to "end this immoral war" and "not to conscript my brother to fight." As he was being dragged from the chamber, Sen. Tunney (D-Calif.) looked at Sen. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and for some inexplicable reason they both broke out laughing at the young man's plight.

The debate continued but with a difference. No White House lobbyists were in evidence bustling around to gain last minute support. Apparently Nixon felt that if his forces could defeat Cooper-Church surely the Senate would not be so audacious as to defeat the foreign aid bill. Why, it was just unthinkable! But that is exactly what transpired later in the evening as a strange coalition of conservative Republicans upset about the UN expulsion of Taiwan and anti-war Democrats frustrated over the large amounts of military aid in the bill defeated the entire measure 41-27.

Predictably, Nixon issued a statement deploring the action. Kissinger's face was crimson. The foreign aid bureaucracy swung into action Saturday morning to attempt to keep their fiefdom going. The Agency for International Development (which supports such groups as UNESCO and UNICEF, to the tune of approximately \$140 million annually, and the regimes in South Vietnam and Greece with more than \$600 million annually) has been functioning since the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1 by virtue of a continuing resolution which allows them to continue spending at the same rate as during fiscal year 1971 until the Congress enacts legislation for fiscal year 1972. The current continuing resolution expires on November 15. Hence, unless the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is able to formulate a new foreign aid program

within ten days, the entire foreign aid program will come to a grinding halt.

Actually, several billion dollars in appropriated and as yet unspent foreign aid could be used to keep the program functioning until well into calendar year 1972. However, salaries for AID officials at home and abroad will cease on November 15 unless some action is taken.

Two issues seem to be at the core of the debate. The first is the growing sentiment for the US to abandon bilateral aid directly from our treasury to that of a foreign power and to substitute for it multilateral aid disbursed by the United Nations and other international organizations such as the World Bank.

The second crucial matter is the vast amount of money contained in the foreign aid bill for the purchase of military equipment by undemocratic regimes abroad. A number of Senators want to see military funds explicitly labeled as such and not concealed in an omnibus foreign aid bill.

In a way it's humorous, but after several years during which various stop-the-war amendments have passed the Senate only to die in conference with the House, the Senate without realizing what it was doing at the time has acquired a powerful lever with which it can effect significant changes in American Southeast Asian policy. The question is whether the Senate will cave in again under pressure.

*Come Senators, Congressmen please heed the call,
Don't stand in the doorway, don't lock up the hall;
Or he that gets hurt will be he who has stalled,
The battle outside rages,
Will soon shake your windows and rattle your walls.
For the times they are a changin'.*

Antiwar notes: rally on Common tomorrow

Wednesday, November 3, passed quietly in Boston, with few manifestations of the Student Strike called by the Student Mobilization Committee for the date. Local campuses conducted business as usual, and at MIT, UMOG campaigning took precedence over antiwar organizing.

Activities at several schools in outlying regions went unreported in Boston newspapers, overshadowed by election reports from around the country.

Only Stonehill College on the South Shore mounted a strike of any size, according to an SMC representative. There, classes were suspended for the day with the support of a majority of students and the student council. Over one-third of the school's 1500 students actively participated in leafletting at local businesses, factories and Brockton High School; hundreds turned out Wednesday night to hear Carol Evans of the United Women's contingent and Bob Montgomery of SMC speak about tomorrow's mass demonstrations.

The strike was the first major antiwar action in Stonehill's history.

Elsewhere, 1000 people at Salem State attended a rally where David Harris was speaking, and at North Shore Community College, classes were held on an optional basis as strikers conducted a teach-in which included speakers from the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

November 3 had been intended by SMC as a "building" day toward mass demonstrations to be held in 17 cities tomorrow under the combined sponsorship of the National Peace Action Coalition and Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice. Greater Boston PAC and PCPJ have announced plans for the Boston action, which, as in previous years, will consist of marches to the Boston Common and a rally. Buses and car pools from all over New England are expected to contribute demonstrators, but, in light of poor press coverage and the general lassitude of antiwar activity this year, spokesmen for the groups have no idea how many people will be attracted.

The demonstration will be peaceful and marshals will ensure an orderly route of march. The Coalitions have issued the following statement concerning the action:

"The truth is that the war is not ending in any sense of the word. The United States is continuing to drop bombs at the rate of 200 tons an hour. 300 Asian people are dying every day. We are spending \$85 million each week to continue the destruction of Southeast Asia. There are over 8 million refugees, families who live on the roads and streets, in caves and flimsy shacks. The killing and destruction are not winding down.

"The demonstrations on November 6th will give the American people a chance to let Nixon know that there are hundreds of thousands across the nation who are not tricked."

Among Presidential candidates only Senators Harris and McGovern, Mayor Lindsay, and Rep. McCloskey have announced their support of the November 6 demonstrations. No statement of support has been issued by Sens. Humphrey, Jackson, Kennedy, Muskie, or Proxmire, or Rep. Mills.

Senators Brooke and Kennedy were invited to speak on the Boston Common. They both sent word they were not interested. As far as can be determined, Sen. Kennedy has never spoken at an anti-war rally. However, last May he did visit with the Vietnam Veterans Against the War in their encampment on the Mall west of Capitol Hill in Washington.

Speakers at tomorrow's Boston rally will include Senator Ernest Gruening, actress Viveca Lindfors, and a representative from the Japanese Peace Organization, Gen Sui Kin. Entertainment will include Sea Train and Reeve Little.

Pre-rallies will be held, and feeder marches step off from the following points:

Cambridge Common	11 am
Boston University	11 am
Madison Park, Roxbury	
(black rally)	11 am
Fenway (gay rally)	11 am
Northeastern University	12 n
Mass. Ave. at Huntington	
(labor rally)	12 n
Copley Sq. (women's contingent)	12 n

The marches will meet at the corner of Mass. Ave. and Tremont, then they will follow Tremont to Park Square and the Common, reaching the rally site by 2 pm.

- Bruce Schwartz

Legal pot: Don't count on it yet

By Molly Kaale

Penalties for possession of marijuana should be "minimal or non-existent... a fine, like for a parking ticket." Who does that sound like? A state senator testing the waters in his newly enfranchised college district? A liberal doctor trying to sell his new book? An anthropologist testifying before Congress? Possibly, but this quote comes from the government's top psychiatrist, director of the National Institute of Mental Health Dr. Bertram S. Brown. His predecessor and previous boss Dr. Yolles had been fired in June 1970 for, among other things, complaining to Congress about the severity of marijuana penalties. Is something happening?

First, a look at some surveys. The Gallup poll has shown only one in six favors legalization. However, a poll by an L.A. radio station on the question "is marihuana addictive?" resulted in 50% yes, 40% no, 10% don't know, so there is plenty of room for public education.

In Massachusetts, results are different. A *Globe* poll released in March 1971 showed 24% in favor, at age 18. For the city of Boston, the figure is 39%, and among those calling themselves liberal, 52%. There is a strong age factor: The 18-20 age group is evenly split, but by age 65 support falls to 9%. Another *Globe* poll, way back in January 1970, showed 76% of college youth in Massachusetts favor legalization at 21. Interestingly, even those who had never smoked (half the sample) still favored it, with 64%. High school youths were evenly split, and "employed youth," only 34%. *Nation Review's* poll of 12 representative colleges showed 69% in favor, with an 80% figure at B.U.

Don't Wait for Nixon

So what's happening? To begin with, the Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has been created with a mandate to hold hearings, initiate research, visit foreign lands and otherwise spend millions of tax dollars. But don't expect much. President Nixon has taken the unusual precaution of announcing in advance that he will ignore any recommendation to legalize. Supposedly, Nixon asked HEW and the Department of Justice for lists of names, and then selected four from HEW and nine from Justice. What's more, some of the commission members have been quite forthright on their bias. The Vice Chairman, Dr. Farnsworth of Harvard, long known for his anti-marijuana views, stated on the opening day of hearings in May that those of his colleagues responsible for student care oppose legalization, while those who favor it are "armchair philosophers." The

commission's executive director Michael Sonnenreich, who just happens to be the former deputy chief counsel of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, stated flatly that he could write the report without the hearings.

Our Canadian neighbors are not so emotional on the subject, and in May, 1970, an official commission recommended removal of penalties for simple possession. Nothing came of it. In late August, 1971, the "Committee on Youth" of the Secretary of State recommended legal cultivation and government marketing as well as legalization at age 18.

Scattered progress

Back at home, some small, miscellaneous, progress can be noted. Last summer, a staff report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence recommended legalization at 18. The congressionally mandated National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, after a 3½ year study, recommended treating possession as a minor infraction. *Newsweek* did a cover story on grass last summer and strongly implied that a change was needed. This February, the Philadelphia County grand jury recommended treating grass like alcohol: controlled and taxed. The judge to whom the report was submitted remained unconvinced.

The California legislature undertook a study of its drug laws and appointed a commission on grass. After three years of research, they recommended legalization. The legislature responded by firing the commission.

Some organizations have endorsed legal grass: the Massachusetts chapter of ACLU, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Americans for Democratic Action, Citizens for Participation in Politics, and the Greater Boston Chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights. Even some publications have endorsed it, from sublime (*Christian Century*) to the ridiculous (*U.S. Tobacco Journal*).

It all amounts to very little. A start only.

Grass in Mass.

More than a start has been made in Massachusetts. The Boston *Globe* last year assigned a team of five reporters to study "The Marijuana Issue," recommend solutions and write a series. In December they wrote a five part series, debunking many myths and ending with the recommendation of government regulated sale at age 18. *The Globe* in its lead editorial of Jan. 17, 1971 said that licensing its sale "probably should and will become

law some day" but refused to support the position because the public isn't ready for it. They recommend treating possession as a minor infraction.

Changes are brewing in the legislature, too. Possession is presently a felony. One proposed reform is H5696, which would make a first possession offense punishable by 100 hours of unpaid labor for the state; one's record would be expunged after two years if no other violation occurred. It is not clear if this is a step forward or backward. Another proposal is H2508, which would set up a 16 member commission to study the feasibility of regulated sale of marijuana.

A much more exciting piece of legislation, H6180 was revealed on August 20, 1971. Among other provisions, first offense for possession of marijuana — with no prior drug record — would carry a penalty of six months probation. If no further drug arrest occurred in that period, the record would be expunged. Massachusetts would retain records only for determining if any arrest was the first one. It would not be necessary to plead guilty to get this probation. The bill, at present, has bipartisan support and at least the tacit support of Attorney General Quinn and the Governor, and passed the House on October 28.

But consider New York

But before considering it in the bag, consider New York. Rockefeller and various liberals sponsored a bill which would make possession of less than ¼ ounce a noncriminal "violation," with a penalty of 15 days. It never got out of committee. The Senate passed a bill which provided a 15-day penalty for possession of small amounts of grass, though keeping it a misdemeanor. It stood no chance in the Assembly. In May, 1971, the Assembly defeated 79-64 a bill sponsored by a Republican-Conservative which would have reduced penalties for possession and small gifts of grass. So nothing happened, and ¼ ounce can get you seven years.

Lastly, dear felonious user, a pitch. There are several organizations working for a change: Amorphia in California, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws in Washington, D.C., and the Committee for a Sane Drug Policy in Cambridge. CSDP is an information and lobbying organization, whose board of directors includes Professors Luria and Wald, Brookline Senator Jack Backman, and others. They have student memberships for \$2. Those interested should call 524-0047 or write to P.O. Box 345, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

"Molly Kaale" is a pseudonym for an MIT graduate student.

NOTES

* Class of '72: Scheduling difficulties made it necessary to postpone the shooting of Technique yearbook portraits. The new dates are Nov. 29 to Dec. 3.

* A 12-minute color movie showing "Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Explosions" will be shown in Prof. Harold Edgerton's 063 Seminar, next Mon., Nov. 8, at 12 noon in Room 10-275. Open to the public.

* Beginning this Mon., Nov. 8 Lynda Benglis will construct a large foam sculpture in Hayden Gallery. The piece will be complete Nov. 19. The public is invited to watch her work in Hayden.

* Wellesley-MIT Residence Exchange: Applications for the spring 1971 residence exchange are available in 7-101 and 7-111. Applications are due Wed., Nov. 10.

* The mechanical engineering department will present a survey of current research topics in biomedical engineering on Tues., Nov. 9. The program will begin in Room 3-133 at noon, and will conclude at 4:30. Notices of the detailed schedule will be posted around the Institute.

* BLOOD!!! MIT-Red Cross blood drive Nov. 8-12, in the Sala. See your solicitor or TCA, W20-450, to make an appointment, or call x7911 for info. Please give so that others may live.

* ERC Colloquium: "Non-Regular Education," talk by consultant to the President and Provost, MIT, 12 noon, Friday, Oct. 5, The Bush Room (10-105). General public invited.

* Free Draft Counseling for all is available through MIT Hillel 312 Memorial Drive, X2982. Call 10am to 5pm and come in.

* ERC Colloquium: "A Proposed Open University for Massachusetts." Introduction by Jerrold Zacharias, MIT; panel discussion with Edward Moore, Chancellor of Mass. Board of Higher Education, and Members of Education Development Center, Education Research Center, and MIT faculty. Wednesday, Nov. 17, 12 noon, Room 1-390.

* BICYCLISTS! Anyone interested in serving on a short-term committee on bicycles and bicycle parking at MIT, please contact John Krzywicki at Undergraduate Association office, W20-401, x9798.

UROP

The National Science Foundation has reinstated the Undergraduate Research Participation Program (URP). This program provides support for undergraduates to gain direct experience in the sciences in the form of research, research participation, or independent study. The deadline for proposals to be received by NSF is December 1. If you are interested, contact a UROP coordinator immediately, or call Amy Metcalfe, x6044.

Meeting to discuss UROP opportunities with off-campus organizations — hospitals, companies, and agencies. Tues., Nov. 9, 7:30pm, Room 20C-221. For more information contact David Burmaster, x4849.

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Respondent: Dr. Robert Cohen, Boston University

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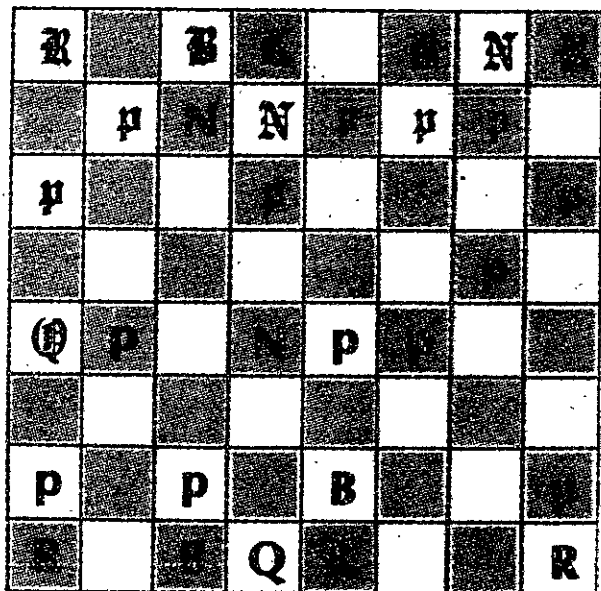
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Schmidt	Dementjev
1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. N-KB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. NxP	N-KB3
5. N-QB3	P-QR3
6. B-K2	QN-Q2
7. P-B4	Q-N3
8. P-KN4!	P-R3?
9. P-N5	PxP
10. PxP	N-KN1
11. N-Q5	Q-R4+
12. P-N4	Q-R5
13. N-B7+	K-Q1
14. N/4-K6	resigns

Position after 13...K-Q1

For 8...P-K4 appears to hold the position. The natural continuation is 14...PxN; 15. NxP+, K-K1; 16. B-R5+ and mate follows very soon.

— Walter Hill

film:

Lemmon, Matthau, & Kotch

By Alan Razak

Kotch sounds about as obscene as any Washington Street flick you can set your mind to. But, there you are, at the Saxon on Tremont, and the poster plainly states GP.

Then it starts — a seventy-year-old Walter Matthau hobbling his way around the park, talking joyfully to the child in his arms, probably his grandson (is that Victrola music in the background?). And you know that you are in for something special — perhaps an insight.

Matthau delivers a flawless performance as garrulous Joseph Kotcher, and from the opening scene you feel that Kotch is a special — but not special — type of person. The story, based on the novel of the same name by Katherine Topkins, concerns Kotch and his son Gerald and daughter-in-law Wilma, with whom he lives. Gerald and Wilma have, within the last year,

had a baby, Duncan, and Grandpa Kotcher's apparent disorientation with reality has Wilma at her "wit's end." They begin to "phase out" Grandpa Kotcher, notably by employing a baby-sitter, Erica, when Kotcher is more than willing to spend time with Duncan, to whom he is probably more attached than anyone. Kotch sees Erica and her boyfriend on the couch late one night at a time when it is clear that she's interested in things other than the baby's welfare. Kotch speaks to Gerald about this (out of disdain, jealousy, or concern for Duncan?), and suddenly Erica is to disappear to another city. Kotch, after having moved from Gerald's home after their attempt to put him in a rest home and thinking he is responsible for Erica's exile, tracks her down and becomes involved, eventually learning that she is pregnant. He takes her into the house he

has rented in the desert outside of Palm Springs. The story progresses as a study of their relationship, up to the point when Erica, in some exciting scenes, has the baby in a gas station ladies' room. Question: Will she keep the baby or not?

This could have been a simple two character study of Kotch and Erica, but instead director Jack Lemmon has chosen to enlarge upon the story, and has made it a study within a study. It was a wise decision.

We know that Kotch is special. And yet he is not. He is just an old man; like other old people, ignored, neglected, "put out to pasture," and not willing to accept it. The film could have been about that. But it's not.

This is a film about communication, and while another film has claimed the line, "What we have here is a failure to communicate," its use might well be appropriate here as well. No one listens to Grandpa Kotcher, even though (and perhaps because) he is always talking. We understand because Lemmon provides us with a couple of short, tasteful flashback scenes which show us that Kotch is a man with a rich past who must keep all his wealth bottled up. No one can communicate, can listen, can reach out. This theme is pointed out time and time again — many times quite subtly: Kotch's wrestlings with assembly instructions to a baby crib, his fiasco with the language barrier via a Spanish-speaking maid. At one point the theme is most ably symbolized in a poignant scene in the park where Kotch comes upon a sign reading "This area restricted to mothers and children under age 8." He calls to the attention of a five or six year old child standing nearby that the sign is "gramatically incorrect, or syntactically, I should say. If we were to believe this sign, this area would be restricted to children and their mothers, both under eight years old, an' I don't think there are too many of those around." The apparent symbolism of the sign is further augmented by the child's intellectual distance and subsequent exit halfway through the dissertation.

Lemmon even uses Marvin Hamlisch's musical score (with several classical composers used besides) to good effect, not only by bleeding music to establish scene changes, but by supplying Kotch with a set of headphones which deafen him to the outside world.

The resolution is not completely predictable, and yet you wonder if it really was a resolution. There is a certain amount of insincerity in Wilma's voice when she asks Kotch to come back, and a feeling of visible relief on their part when he declines.

And you wonder if Grandpa Kotch was completely sincere himself in his refusal... and if Walter Matthau really is 70 years old.

books:

The Family: a journalist on Manson

By Bruce Schwartz

THE FAMILY, the Story of Charles Manson's Dune Buggy Attack Battalion, by Ed Sanders. (E.P. Dutton, \$6.95, 412 pp, with maps.)

As poet, protestor, fug, and musician in his own right, Ed Sanders was in the vanguard of the counterculture from its beginnings in the beatnik pads and coffeehouses of San Francisco at the start of the sixties.

By 1969, however, the hippie dream had already begun to disintegrate into a tangled skein of drugs, cults and political fanaticism. When Charles Manson and his weird family of bikers, runaways and slave girls were singled out as the perpetrators of the brutal Tate-LaBianca murders, Sanders, deeply disturbed,

began an eighteen month investigation of these evil manifestations from the dark underbelly of the freak world.

In addition to covering the Manson family trial for the Los Angeles Free Press, Sanders "became a data addict," tracking down witnesses and recording hundreds of interviews, posing as dope dealer and pornographer, patiently gathering information — sometimes at the risk of his life, for Manson's is not the last group of violence addicts left in California.

The Family is the result of his investigation. It is a detailed, cautious reconstruction of the movements and activities of the family from its beginnings when Manson, fresh out of prison, descended on the Haight-Ashbury in 1967. Fact after fact, Sanders describes Manson's years in prison and his development into a warped Svengali; the gathering of the girls and the male chauvinism of family life; the frantic sexuality; the occult groups that may have influenced Manson's descent into ritual murder and blood sacrifice; Manson's belief in the coming end of the world; how the Family lived off largesse and theft. Finally, Sanders reconstructs the murders and the events leading up to

the capture and trial of the Manson brigade.

Sanders makes "no pretense that this is the final book on the Manson family." He does not try to analyze the psychosocial climate that turned twenty middle-class dropouts into robot slaves of a psychopathic killer. Rather than indulge himself in armchair sociology, Sanders merely lays out his data in coherent patterns so that the reader may begin to draw conclusions. The author makes only a few judgements, but they set the tone of the whole book: that the Manson family's acts were evil, and that they are all crazed. Behind Sanders' hip jargon is a stern moral fiber that sanctifies human life and condemns its taking, a moral sense that was noticeably lacking in commentaries on the My Lai massacre.

The book itself is straightforward journalism with a smattering of underground press hip jargon. Unlike Truman Capote in his famous *In Cold Blood*, Sanders does not attempt to dramatize his account by reconstructing verbatim conversations or imputing thoughts; he relies on direct testimony. There is a lack of biographical material on several members of the family, which makes it hard to understand what their characters are like, but the book is 412 pages already and incorporating this material, Sanders may have felt, would make it too long.

The author also deleted certain biographical information

about the victims, in respect for "the innocent dead," but he includes enough to demonstrate that the Tate party was heavily engaged in the same kind of morally confused culture that spawned Manson. Through pertinent juxtaposition of information (The Vietnam War, for example, is described as hanging over America "like a curse" at the very moment the Process Church of the Final Judgement is recruiting converts for its Satanist flock and Manson is plotting for race war), Sanders creates a striking impression of California and America as places where moral references have disappeared. One of the most sobering parts of the Manson story was the willingness on the part of ostensibly "respectable" people to admire him, help him and ignore his violations of law and custom. Granted, he could be a charming musician. But as Sanders demonstrates, the combination of bad laws, bad prisons and the breakdown of respect for traditions resulted in a moral vacuum where dope pushers could be folk heroes and criminals were considered victims of society. That Manson, the ex-convict, might have been jailed for a good reason seems not to have occurred to many of the hip rock and Hollywood crowd he dealt with.

Morbid fascination, a popular taste since humanity first began to tell horror stories, will probably make *The Family* a best-seller. It deserves to be; though the poet Sanders is missing, the journalist writes clean, coherent prose, and the story itself could hardly be dull no matter how it was presented. If it were fiction, it would keep most readers up late, unable to put it down. That it is fact makes the impact twice as fascinating, and twice as sickening.

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— Bruce Schwartz

BRIDGE

By Daniel Reinhardt
One of the most important qualities a bridge player can acquire is that of caution. In today's hand there is no problem bidding to the correct contract, and the play after the jack of hearts is led seems to offer no problems, either.

A wary declarer, however, would notice that he had only twelve tricks off the top and that were spades to split unfavorably he would have to finesse in that suit for his contract. What line of play could he adopt to assure the fulfillment of his contract?

The correct procedure in a case like this is to gather as much information as possible. Declarer should therefore run off his nine outside tricks and carefully count the defenders' distributions. Looking at West's hand, we find three clubs and at least three diamonds. We can also mark him with at least four hearts, because of his opening lead and because the defenders have nine hearts between them.

West, therefore, has room in his hand for at most three spades. He cannot be a threat. A problem would arise only if East had four or five spades to the jack. Having played the hand carefully, however, we know how to proceed.

Cash the king and queen of spades. If both defenders follow

then the ace will drop the last outstanding spade. If West shows out, we simply finesse through East.

Problem No. 1:
Dummy You
AKQ10x x
What is your best play for (a)
5 tricks (b) 6 tricks?
Answer: (a) finesse the ten
(31% success) - (b) finesse the
ten (81% success).

		NORTH			
		♦	KQ 95		
		♥	A 2		
		♦	Q 8 5		
		♣	KQ 7 3		
WEST				EAST	
♦	4	♥		♥	J 6 3 2
♥	J 10 8 7 3	♦		♦	9 6 5 4
♦	9 7 6 4	♣		♣	10 3 2
♣	10 8 2	♣		♣	6 5
		SOUTH			
		♦	A 10 8 7		
		♥	KQ		
		♦	AKJ		
		♣	AJ 9 4		
South	West	North	East		
2 NT	pass	7 NT	pass		
pass	pass				

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SPORTS

Soccer record at 5-7 after 4-0 loss to Tufts

By Nakir Minazian

In the mud and slush of rainy Briggs Field, the varsity soccer team dropped a 4-0 decision to Tufts on Tuesday. The loss put the team's record at 5-7 and spoiled any chance of a winning season with just one game remaining.

The visitors from Tufts came into the game ranked as the number two team in New England (Harvard is number one), having lost only to Amherst, 1-0. The Techmen were determined to prove otherwise and managed, without the wind advantage, to hold Tufts the first quarter and almost score. About 10 minutes into that quarter, left wing Gus Aboleda '74 raced and beat a Tufts defender and the Tufts goalie to the ball and headed a long shot over the goalies head, just going wide to the right of the goal. The Tech defense held well, closely guarding All-New England forward Gabriel Gomez, brother of Harvard's famous All-

American Solomon Gomez, and allowing him no room to shoot.

In the second half, with the wind advantage, the booters penetrated well, but Tufts managed to mount an effective short passing attack and finally score on a high hooking shot that carried goalie Tom Aden '72 and the ball into the goal and out.

Tufts scored three times in the third period, putting the game out of reach of the booters, who again tried vainly to score. There were many opportunities again in the fourth period, with the Techmen putting 12 shots on goal and coming close many times, but not penetrating the Tufts goalie. Tech goalie Aden made several fine diving saves, but the Techmen's inability to score again prevented them from topping the visitors.

The final outing of the year is on Saturday in New London, Connecticut against the Coast Guard Academy.

Tech rugby blanks Holy Cross squad

By B.S. Schovella

The MIT Rugby Club came back from Worcester last Saturday with a victory against the powerful Holy Cross rugby team.

Tech gained early domination of the game with a penalty goal by Walker, but Holy Cross then counter-attacked with a series of concentrated moves toward the MIT goal line. With hard forward tackling and good defensive kicking, however, the Techmen thwarted all attempts to score against them.

Notable on defense were forwards Cerne and Bailey and backs Galant, Simmonds, Hunt, and Other. The first half ended

with the ruggers ahead 6-0, following a second penalty goal.

The second half opened with several attempts by the Techmen to cross the home team's goal line. Ample possession from scrums, provided by hooker Prinn and props Smith and Zoller, combined with good tactical kicking by centers Dahlgren and LeMott, twice brought MIT close to scoring. Holy Cross, however, showed its defensive strength by effectively guarding its line.

The final points came following a front-row infringement, giving the visitors an easy kick for a goal, to wrap up the game 9-0 for the Techmen.

Boat Club slates class day

By Dennis Lynch

November 13, 1971 is the day for the MIT Boat Club's traditional Class Day. As in the past, it is an all-day event, and all members of the MIT Community are invited to participate or just to cheer on friends from the boat house balcony. The day's rowing will be followed by a hot dog roast.

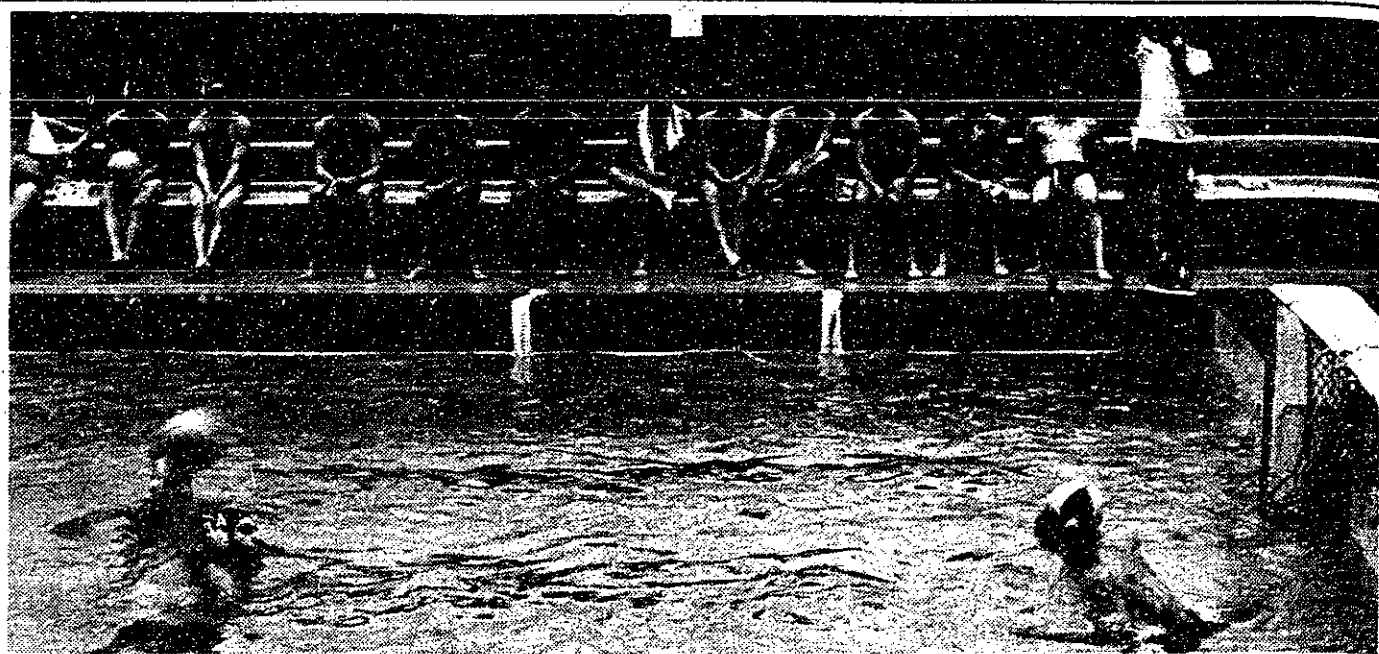
This year, Boat Club Commodore Greg Chisholm '73 has changed the format of the competition. There will be heats in addition to finals in three events in order to accommodate the large number of entries anticipated. Last year there were thirteen boats entered in the eights race, and that was just too large a

fleet to fit on the Charles River. The race was won by MacGregor House.

A change from the past is in the addition of two new events, Junior eights and Senior fours. The distinction made for a Junior eight is that the boat must have no more than four participants (oarsmen or coxswain) with one or more years of experience.

Lengths of the events will be: Senior eights, 1000 meter qualifying race and 1500 m final; Junior eights, 750 m and 1000 m; Senior fours, 750 m and 1250 m.

Boats do not have to be sponsored by living groups. Practices may be held any time from



MIT poloists take NE title

MIT's newest men's varsity sport, water polo, added the 1971 New England Championships to its string of victories, as they unseated defending champion Harvard in the second game of the round-robin tourney and then trounced Northeastern in the final game. The tournament was held at Harvard last Saturday and Sunday.

The Techmen opened the event with a double overtime loss to Brown University, 16-15. In a game marked by poor officiating, three of the Tech starters fouled out. Pete Sanders '72 was the leading scorer in the contest.

With Saturday morning's loss placing them in a must-win position, the MIT swimmers came back that afternoon to down host Harvard by a score of 16-7, while Brown lost to Northeastern.

This set up Sunday's contest, in which the MIT squad met Northeastern, previously undefeated in the tournament. The Techmen came out ahead, 23-11, as Sanders scored ten goals, making him the leading scorer for the tourney. With Brown losing to Harvard, the game left MIT and Northeastern tied for the lead with identical 2-1 records. The championship went to MIT, however, on the tiebreak.

In addition to Sanders, outstanding performers for the Tech team were Dave James '72 and Ed Kavazanjian '73.

Tomorrow and Sunday, the team will compete in the Eastern Championships at Yale, from which the top two teams will qualify for the NCAA finals, to be played in Long Beach, California, on Thanksgiving weekend.

To ensure themselves of at least a second place, the Tech polo players must win their first

game, against Fordham, and then beat the winner of the Bucknell-Harvard match-up. Even if they qualify, it is doubtful if the team will be able to make the California trip, due to financial considerations and the fact that practice time in Alumni Pool is becoming scarce as it is being allotted to swimming team workouts.



Pete Solberg '74 (34, top picture) fires a penalty shot during the MIT Water Polo Tournament. Above, Dave Rose '74 (35) shoots, as Pete Sanders '72 (25), Dave James '72, (far left), and Jim Roxlo '72 (right rear) look on.

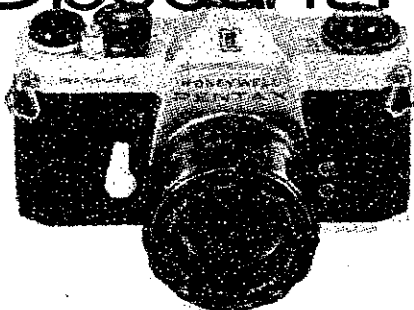
Photos by Dave Tennenbaum

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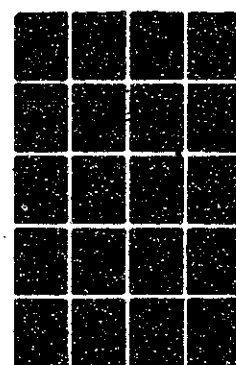
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